

BOOK REVIEWS

ing abortion is not necessary because the risk of serious emotional disturbance following such procedures is "slight."

The chapter on marital breakdown by S. Crown makes little effort to deal with "recent advances," but it does provide a satisfactory summary of many of the treatment approaches currently employed for marital discord, and it contains a brief survey of the epidemiological and social variables that may contribute to recent changes in the patterns and the rates of marital breakdown. While the studies reported in Crown's chapter are mostly from Great Britain, the findings are usually applicable to American populations.

Flor-Henry's monograph on epilepsy and psychopathology begins with an excellent historical review of changing beliefs about the "epileptic personality," before bogging down in a rather idiosyncratic system for relating the sites of electrical disturbances in the brain to coarse diagnostic groupings such as neurosis, personality disorder, schizophrenia and depression. Less adequate is the chapter on behavior therapy which lacks (as does the index) a single mention of biofeedback theory and technology. Maybe biofeedback, which is almost synonymous with "recent advances" in the western United States, has not yet captured the attention of our British colleagues. I found the chapter on clinical psychopharmacology disappointing; it does not reflect recent work relating drug concentrations in formed blood elements (rather than serum) to clinical effects and toxicity. The monograph on social factors in mental illness depends excessively on survey studies vintage 1950-1960, and neglects consideration of recent studies on life change events and their relationship to mental illness.

This is an expensive book, not quite what its title suggests, and quite uneven from section to section. It is not a good choice for a practicing clinician trying to stay current in his office practice. For teachers and researchers some chapters will be useful, and for their sake the book deserves space in institutional if not private libraries.

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MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY—The Practice of Medical Microbiology—Twelfth Edition: Volume II—Robert Cruickshank, CBE, MD, FRCP, FRCPE, DPH, FRSE, Hon LL D(Aberd), Professor Emeritus of Bacteriology, University of Edinburgh; J. P. Duguid, MD, BSc, FRC Path, Professor of Bacteriology, University of Dundee; Consultant in Bacteriology, Tayside Health Board; Consultant Advisor in Microbiology, Scottish Home and Health Department; B. P. Marmion, MD, DSc, FRC Path, FRCPE, FRSE, Professor of Bacteriology, University of Edinburgh; Chief Bacteriologist, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh; and R. H. A. Swain, MA, MD, FRCPE, FRC Path, FRSE, Reader in Virology, University of Edinburgh; Consultant in Virology, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh. Churchill Livingstone Medical Division, Longman, Inc., 19 West 44th St., New York City (10036), 1975, 588 pages, \$22.00.

The subtitle of this book, "The Practice of Medical Microbiology," aptly describes its design and function. The first part of the book discusses in 16 chapters the various technical methods employed in diagnostic laboratories devoted to microbiology, mycology and virology—including the diagnosis of rickettsial, chlamydial and mycoplasmal diseases. The second part of the book deals with the specifics of identifying the different types of microorganisms and carrying out serologic tests to support the clinician's diagnosis and therapy.

The series of distinguished British authors assures reliability, but also carries the implication that certain methods might not be the preferred ones in the United States, such as described in the second edition of the *Manual of Clinical Microbiology*, Lennette, Spalding and

Truant, Eds., published by the American Society of Microbiology in 1974. There is much overlap and similarity between the two books. Both are directed primarily at the director, or principal technologist of the microbiology laboratory of a large hospital which also serves physicians in the community. Both books are of high standard and both can be recommended to those to whom they are addressed. Neither is likely to have significant appeal to a physician or medical student who is not principally concerned with the technical detail of microbiologic diagnosis.

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DISEASES OF BONES AND JOINTS—Second Edition—Louis Lichtenstein, MD, Clinical Professor of Pathology, University of California, San Francisco; Professor Extraordinario, National University of Mexico; Consultant in Pathology, Children's Hospital, San Francisco, and U.S. Naval Hospital, Oakland; Consultant in Orthopaedic Pathology, St. Joseph's Hospital and Mt. Zion Hospital and Medical Center, San Francisco. The C. V. Mosby Company, Publishers, 3301 Washington Boulevard, St. Louis, MO (63103), 1975. 314 pages with 332 illustrations, \$27.50.

I have been personally acquainted with Dr. Louis Lichtenstein, having had an opportunity to know and work with him for several years when we were both associated, he in pathology and I in orthopedics, at the United States Veterans Hospital, West Los Angeles. His observations and interpretation of pathological conditions in bones thoroughly impressed me and others associated with him—not only in pathology but also in related clinical fields. I can therefore thoroughly attest to his ability and integrity in the field of bone and joint pathology. The first edition published in 1970 was a real contribution to the field of bone tumors.

In this second edition dealing with diseases of bone and joints, he has capably added to and elaborated on the contents of the first edition, and certainly deals more fully with subjects such as infections, the effects of pituitary growth hormone, hyperparathyroidism, the mucopolysaccharidoses (particularly gargoylism and its variants), the lipoidoses, sickle cell anemia, fluorosis, radiation osteitis, radiation induced neoplasms, intraosseous ganglia, degeneration and rupture of intervertebral discs, hypertrophic osteoarthropathy and pseudogout. There are a number of new illustrations in the second edition, both roentgenograms and photomicrographs; also a number of the legends have been amplified to enhance the usefulness of the illustrations.

The author, with his background and interests, necessarily emphasizes the actual pathology of these lesions throughout, but has made every effort without going too far afield to integrate basic pathological data with essential clinical information and with relevant observations in genetics, molecular biology, biochemistry and other fields, with a view to presenting a well-rounded comprehensive picture of skeletal disease. This excellent and outstanding second edition, in my opinion, can and will serve as a very fine reference book, not only for orthopedists but for general surgeons, radiologists, pathologists, pediatricians, internists and others in medicine, and those in allied sciences.

I thus without reservation can recommend this book as a comprehensive and a very worthwhile reference for those interested in the interpretation and diagnosis of the numerous conditions pertaining to diseases of bones and joints.

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